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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/668,170	09/24/2003	Nathaniel W. Dicdrich	48-1002	1347
36163	7590	05/23/2008		
PLUMSEA LAW GROUP, LLC 10411 MOTOR CITY DRIVE SUITE 320 BETHESDA, MD 20817			EXAMINER	
			NGUYEN, TUAN HOANG	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2618		
		MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE
		05/23/2008		PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/668,170	Applicant(s) DIEDRICH ET AL.
	Examiner TUAN H. NGUYEN	Art Unit 2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(o).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 June 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 06/19/2007 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 8-11, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rabin (US PAT. 6,081,782) in view of Lekven et al. (U.S PAT. 6,289,226 hereinafter, "Lekven").

Consider claim 1, Rabin teaches a central unit for formatting and preparing numbers for display comprising: a microphone port adapted to receive information from a microphone (col. 3 lines 45-63); a display port adapted to interact with a display device (col. 7 lines 22-45); wherein the central unit receives microphone information from the microphone port (col. 3 lines 45-63); if the numbers include a non-telephone number, prepares the non-telephone number for display using a predetermined non-telephone number format including at least one separation character, the predetermined non-telephone number format is different from the predetermined telephone number format (fig. 6 col. 7 lines 22-45); and the telephone number includes at least one word command to assist in preparing the telephone number for display (fig. 6 col. 7 lines 22-45).

Rabin does not explicitly show that determines if the information includes numbers; if numbers are received, determines if the numbers include a telephone number or a non-telephone number; and if a telephone number is received, prepares the telephone number for display using a predetermined telephone number format including at least one separation character.

In the same field of endeavor, Lekven teaches determines if the information includes numbers (col. 6 lines 10-23); if numbers are received, determines if the numbers include a telephone number or a non-telephone number (col. 1 lines 52-60); and if a telephone number is received, prepares the telephone number for display using a predetermined telephone number format including at least one separation character (col. 5 lines 24-29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, determines if the information includes numbers; if numbers are received, determines if the numbers include a telephone number or a non-telephone number; and if a telephone number is received, prepares the telephone number for display using a predetermined telephone number format including at least one separation character, as taught by Lekven, in order for parsing numbers displayed on a display to assist in operating a wireless communication device.

Consider claim 2, Rabin further teaches the separation character comprises at least one of a dash, an underline, a period, and a space (fig. 6 col. 7 lines 22-45).

Consider claim 3, Lekven further teaches the central unit detects an actuation of a talk button and uses the actuation to insert a separation character (col. 6 lines 44-61).

Consider claim 8, Lekven further teaches the telephone number is prepared for display using a predetermined telephone number format and any pause is disregarded (col. 1 lines 52-60).

Consider claim 9, Rabin further teaches a non-telephone number is prepared for display using a predetermined non-telephone number format including at least one separation character and is sent to the display port (fig. 6 col. 7 lines 22-45).

Consider claim 10, Rabin teaches a method of formatting and preparing numbers for display comprising the steps of: receiving microphone information from a microphone port (col. 3 lines 45-63); if the number string includes a telephone number, then preparing the number string for display by dividing and separating the digits of the number string into at least two groups to produce a formatted telephone number (fig. 6 col. 7 lines 22-45); if the number string does not include a telephone number, then preparing the number string for display by dividing and separating the digits of the number string into at least two groups to produce a formatted non-telephone number (fig. 6 col. 7 lines 22-45); and wherein the formatted telephone number is grouped differently than the formatted non-telephone number (fig. 6 col. 7 lines 22-45).

Rabin does not explicitly show that determining if the microphone information includes words or a number string including a plurality of unformatted digits ; determining if the number string includes a telephone number.

In the same field of endeavor, Lekven teaches determining if the microphone information includes words or a number string including a plurality of unformatted digits (col. 1 lines 52-60 and col. 6 lines 10-23); determining if the number string includes a telephone number (col. 5 lines 24-29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, determining if the microphone information includes words or a number string including a plurality of unformatted digits; determining if the number string includes a telephone number, as taught by Lekven, in order for parsing numbers displayed on a display to assist in operating a wireless communication device.

Consider claim 11, Lekven further teaches the central unit detects an actuation of a talk button and uses the actuation to insert a separation character (col. 6 lines 44-61).

Consider claim 15, Lekven further teaches the telephone number is formatted using a predetermined telephone number format and any pause is disregarded (col. 1 lines 52-60).

4. Claims 4-7 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rabin in view of Lekven and further in view of Kuita (U.S PUB. 2003/0139171).

Consider claims 4 and 12, Rabin and Lekven, in combination, fail to teach the central unit detects at least one pause in the microphone information.

However, Kuita teaches the central unit detects at least one pause in the microphone information (page 2 [0032]).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Kuita into view of Rabin and Lekven, in order to provide a portable communication device which is capable of registering both a directory number and a mail address of the other party device once communication is carried out with the opposed party device.

Consider claims 5 and 13, Kuita further teaches the central unit inserts a separator character in a location corresponding to the pause (page 1 [0016]).

Consider claim 6, Kuita further teaches the pause is determined if a period of relative silence equals or exceeds a preset duration (page 1 [0016]).

Consider claims 7 and 14, Kuita further teaches the microphone information includes groups of numbers and pauses separating the groups of numbers (page 3 [0041]), and wherein the central unit converts the microphone information into a string of machine readable characters (page 2 [0033]), and wherein the central unit places a separation character in a location corresponding to a pause (page 1 [0016]).

5. Claims 16-17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stulberger (US PUB. 2003/0064748) in view of Rabin.

Consider claim 16, Stulberger teaches a motor vehicle comprising: a chassis (fig. 1 page 1 [0008]), at least one wheel adapted to contact a driving surface (fig. 1 page 1 [0008]); an interior comprising a steering wheel, a dashboard and a driver's seat (fig. 1 page 1 [0008]); a hands free telephone (HFT) system comprising a microphone disposed in a headliner, at least one HFT control disposed on the steering wheel, and a display (fig. 1 page 6 [0118]).

Stulberger does not explicitly show that the HFT system receives a dictated string of information, prepares the information for display by dividing and separating the

information into at least two groups and displays the information, and wherein the HFT system divides and separates a first type of information into a first set of groups and divides and separates a second type of information into a second set of groups, the first set of groups being different from the second set of groups.

In the same field of endeavor, Rabin teaches the HFT system receives a dictated string of information, prepares the information for display by dividing and separating the information into at least two groups and displays the information, and wherein the HFT system divides and separates a first type of information into a first set of groups and divides and separates a second type of information into a second set of groups, the first set of groups being different from the second set of groups (fig. 6 col. 7 lines 22-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, if numbers are received, determines if the numbers include a telephone number or a non-telephone number; and if a telephone number is received, formats the telephone number using a predetermined telephone number format including at least one separation character, as taught by Rabin, in order to provide a wide array of functionality to a user in conjunction with a telecommunications system, once the identity of the user is verified by comparing stored speech characteristics associated with the dialed number to the characteristics of the person placing the call. This could include access to calling or credit card services, access to voice messaging services, and the like.

Consider claim 17, Rabin further teaches the first type of information is a telephone number (fig. 6 col. 7 lines 22-45).

Consider claim 20, Rabin further teaches the HFT system displays formatted information (fig. 6 col. 7 lines 22-45).

6. Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stulberger in view of Rabin, and further in view of Kuita.

Consider claim 18, Stulberger and Rabin, in combination, fails to teach the HFT system is capable of detecting pauses in the string of information.

However, Kuita teaches the HFT system is capable of detecting pauses in the string of information (page 2 [0033]).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Kuita into view of Stulberger and Rabin, in order to provide a portable communication device which is capable of registering both a directory number and a mail address of the other party device once communication is carried out with the opposed party device.

Consider claim 19, Kuita further teaches the HFT system uses a pause in the string of information for the second format (page 2 [0033]) and inserts a separation character in a location corresponding to the pause (page 2 [0020]).

Conclusion

7. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Mail Stop_____ (Explanation, e.g., Amendment or After-final, etc.)

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Facsimile responses should be faxed to:

(571) 273-8300

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to:

Customer Service Window

Randolph Building

401 Dulany Street

Alexandria, VA 22313

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan H. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)272-8329. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00Am - 5:00Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Maung Nay A. can be reached on (571)272-7882882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information Consider the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Tuan Nguyen/
Examiner
Art Unit 2618

/Nay A. Maung/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
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